



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Die volkswirtschaftliche Bedeutung der technischen Entwicklung der deutschen Zuckerindustrie. By TH. SCHUCHART. (Leipzig: Verlag von Dr. Werner Klinkhardt, 1908. Pp. 276.)

Dr. Schuchart gives an excellent account of the German beet-sugar industry, in which Germany has made marvelous advances during the past half century. In part I, he shows how the insignificant small-scale production of 1800 has developed into the vast large-scale production of the present time; he traces the interdependence between the improvement of technical processes and the development of large scale production; and he describes the general industrial conditions existing under the present organization of the industry.

In part II, Dr. Schuchart shows the relation of the beet-sugar industry to German agriculture. After 1870, American cereals began to pour upon the European markets in tremendous quantities; as a result, prices began to fall, European agriculture became more and more unprofitable, and a general agricultural depression ensued. In Germany, the rapid expansion of the beet-sugar industry prevented, or largely ameliorated, the evils which followed this crisis in other countries: (1) It prevented a decline in land values; large areas which had been devoted to the production of cereals have found new sources of value in the production of sugar beets. (2) It has required an ever-increasing army of beet workers and has therefore prevented a decline in the wages and the economic conditions of agricultural workers. (3) By furnishing profitable employment in rural communities, it has prevented an excessive migration to cities and the consequent evils of rapid urban congestion. (4) It has made easier than in other countries the transition from a simple, agricultural organization of society to the complex, industrial system of the present day. (5) Finally, it has hastened the introduction of modern business and scientific methods in all lines of agriculture.

The expansion and present importance of the German beet-sugar industry may be illustrated by the following figures. During the year 1850-1851, the beets worked up into sugar amounted to 7.36 million quintals, while in 1905-1906, they amounted to 376 million quintals, an increase of 5000 per cent. For the same years, the beets worked up per factory amounted to 40,000 and

418,000 quintals, respectively, an increase of 1000 per cent. Furthermore, between 1850 and 1905, the production of beets per acre increased over 50 per cent, and the sugar content of the beets, over 100 per cent.

JOHN BAUER.

Cornell University.

History of the Clay-Working Industry in the United States. By HEINRICH RIES, Professor of Economic Geology in Cornell University, and H. LEIGHTON, Assistant Economic Geologist in the New York Geological Survey. (New York: Wiley & Sons, 1909. Pp. ix, 270. \$2.50 net.)

Old as the clay-working industry is in this country and important as it is, ranking in the value of output only after iron, coal and copper, there was not heretofore to be found a precise historical record of its development. Certain branches have been more or less completely studied by other writers but a general survey of the whole industry has been left to the pioneer efforts of Dr. Ries and Mr. Leighton. They have undertaken the task with an energy and faithfulness which, in some degree, may be measured by the bibliography of 172 titles appended which we are told represents only a fourth of the printed records consulted. Besides these sources, inquiries were made wherever it seemed possible that information might be had. Curiously these efforts were generally unproductive for "Most manufacturers to whom requests were sent did not even reply to the inquiries."

The very general lack of information regarding the early history is due, so the authors believe, to certain peculiar conditions; namely, the raw material is widely distributed and of low value; the processes of manufacture have been simple, the markets were chiefly local. The small common brick-yard which is so generally found throughout the country is a type of this condition. They are built near the local markets and are operated only to meet the local demand.

Within a recent period, that is since 1880, great changes have taken place in the industry due in part to the rapid development of town and city life, and in part to the increased and diversified demands of other industries dependent in one sort or another